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3 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
4 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

5 \* \* \*

6 Zalton E. Brooks,

Case No. 2:23-cv-02060-APG-DJA

7 Plaintiff,

**Order**

8 v.

9 Topaz Super Carwash; and Bruno Bernada,

10 Defendants.

11 Before the Court is Plaintiff Zalton E. Brooks' motion to amend his complaint. (ECF No.  
12 7). Plaintiff's motion to amend does not attach his proposed amended complaint as required by  
13 Local Rule 15-1(a). Nonetheless, even if the Court liberally construes his motion as his amended  
14 complaint and screens it as such, that amended complaint does not state a claim upon which relief  
15 can be granted. The Court thus denies Plaintiff's motion to amend without prejudice.

16 **I. Legal standard.**

17 Upon granting an application to proceed *in forma pauperis*, courts additionally screen the  
18 complaint under § 1915(e). Federal courts are given the authority to dismiss a case if the action is  
19 legally "frivolous or malicious," fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks  
20 monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).  
21 When a court dismisses a complaint under § 1915, the plaintiff should be given leave to amend  
22 the complaint with directions as to curing its deficiencies, unless it is clear from the face of the  
23 complaint that the deficiencies could not be cured by amendment. *See Cato v. United States*, 70  
24 F.3d 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995).

25 Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides for dismissal of a  
26 complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. Review under Rule  
27 12(b)(6) is essentially a ruling on a question of law. *See Chappel v. Lab. Corp. of Am.*, 232 F.3d  
28 719, 723 (9th Cir. 2000). A properly pled complaint must provide a short and plain statement of

1 the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief. Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2); *Bell Atlantic Corp.*  
2 *v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). Although Rule 8 does not require detailed factual  
3 allegations, it demands “more than labels and conclusions” or a “formulaic recitation of the  
4 elements of a cause of action.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citing *Papasan v.*  
5 *Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286 (1986)). The court must accept as true all well-pled factual allegations  
6 contained in the complaint, but the same requirement does not apply to legal conclusions. *Iqbal*,  
7 556 U.S. at 679. Mere recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported only by conclusory  
8 allegations, do not suffice. *Id.* at 678. Where the claims in the complaint have not crossed the  
9 line from conceivable to plausible, the complaint should be dismissed. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570.  
10 Allegations of a *pro se* complaint are held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings  
11 drafted by lawyers. *Hebbe v. Pliler*, 627 F.3d 338, 342 & n.7 (9th Cir. 2010) (finding that liberal  
12 construction of *pro se* pleadings is required after *Twombly* and *Iqbal*).

13 Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction and possess only that power authorized by  
14 the Constitution and statute. *See Rasul v. Bush*, 542 U.S. 466, 489 (2004). Under 28 U.S.C.  
15 § 1331, federal courts have original jurisdiction over “all civil actions arising under the  
16 Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.” Cases “arise under” federal law either when  
17 federal law creates the cause of action or where the vindication of a right under state law  
18 necessarily turns on the construction of federal law. *Republican Party of Guam v. Gutierrez*, 277  
19 F.3d 1086, 1088-89 (9th Cir. 2002). Whether federal-question jurisdiction exists is based on the  
20 “well-pleaded complaint rule,” which provides that “federal jurisdiction exists only when a  
21 federal question is presented on the face of the plaintiff’s properly pleaded complaint.”  
22 *Caterpillar, Inc. v. Williams*, 482 U.S. 386, 392 (1987). Under 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a), federal  
23 district courts have original jurisdiction over civil actions in diversity cases “where the matter in  
24 controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000” and where the matter is between “citizens of  
25 different states.” Generally speaking, diversity jurisdiction exists only where there is “complete  
26 diversity” among the parties; each of the plaintiffs must be a citizen of a different state than each  
27 of the defendants. *Caterpillar Inc. v. Lewis*, 519 U.S. 61, 68 (1996).

1     **II.     Discussion.**

2             Plaintiff's proposed amendments do not fully correct the deficiencies that the Court  
3 identified in its prior screening order. (ECF No. 5). While Plaintiff has added some additional  
4 and helpful facts, like the fact that he was not paid overtime from between April 24, 2019 and  
5 July 11, 2023, it is difficult to parse the claims that Plaintiff is making in his amendment because  
6 it is written in a narrative format. Additionally, Plaintiff does not provide dates regarding when  
7 the facts underlying his discrimination and breach of contract claims occurred. The Court will  
8 thus deny Plaintiff's motion to amend without prejudice and give him leave to file a second  
9 amended complaint. In any amended complaint, Plaintiff list each claim he is bringing under a  
10 separate heading. Under each heading, Plaintiff must list the facts—including dates and specific  
11 details about what happened, who did what, and how those facts fulfill the elements of each  
12 claim—that support that claim. The Court will send Plaintiff a copy of its prior screening order  
13 that he may reference for the elements of each claim.

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15             **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that Plaintiff's motion for leave to amend his  
16 complaint (ECF No. 7) is **denied without prejudice**. Plaintiff will have until **June 10, 2024** to  
17 file an amended complaint if the noted deficiencies can be corrected. If Plaintiff chooses to  
18 amend the complaint, Plaintiff is informed that the Court cannot refer to a prior pleading (i.e., the  
19 original complaint) to make the amended complaint complete. This is because, generally, an  
20 amended complaint supersedes the original complaint. Local Rule 15-1(a) requires that an  
21 amended complaint be complete without reference to any prior pleading. Once a plaintiff files an  
22 amended complaint, the original complaint no longer serves any function in the case. Therefore,  
23 in an amended complaint, as in an original complaint, each claim and the involvement of each  
24 Defendant must be sufficiently alleged. **Failure to comply with this order may result in the**  
25 **recommended dismissal of this case.**

26             **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff **does not** need to file a motion to amend his  
27 complaint. He may simply file his amended complaint on the docket.

1           **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk of Court is kindly directed to send Plaintiff  
2 a copy of this order and a copy of the Court's prior screening order filed at ECF No. 5.

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4           DATED: May 10, 2024

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7 DANIEL J. ALBREGTS  
8 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE  
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